Sri Parashuram Temple, Chiplun, Maharashtra

Ref: Google Gemini

Introduction: The Sage who Tamed the Western Sea

Having established the foundational beginnings of Lord Parashuram at his birthplace in Janapav Kuti, our sacred trail now moves westward, crossing the Sahyadri mountain ranges to descend into the emerald coastal strip of the Konkan. Here, in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra, sits the ancient town of **Chiplun**.

While Janapav represents his birth, Chiplun represents his permanent earthly abode (*Abhyas Sthan* and *Nivas Sthan*). Perched majestically atop the Mahendragiri hill in the village of Parshuram, just a few kilometers from the winding Vashishti River, stands **Shree Kshetra Parshuram**. In this holy region, Lord Parashuram is not merely worshipped as an avatar; he is revered as the literal creator, architect, and eternal protector of the entire land.

1. The Reclamation of Konkan: The Arrow and the Ocean

The prime theological legend of Chiplun centers around how the very geography of the western coast of India was manifested through divine command.

The Dilemma of the Uninhabitable Earth

Following his twenty-one historic campaigns to rid the world of tyrannical dictators, Lord Parashuram performed a grand *Bhoomi Dan* (land donation), handing over the sovereignty of the entire conquered earth to his preceptor, **Maharishi Kashyap**. According to Vedic codes of righteousness (*Dharma*), once an ascetic gives away land as a ritual donation, he can no longer ethically reside, rule, or utilize the resources of that specific land for his own sustenance.

Left without a place to rest his feet or perform his daily evening rituals (*Sandhyavandanam*), Lord Parashuram marched toward the Western Ghats, where the rugged mountains dropped vertically into the ferocious, advancing waves of the Arabian Sea—then the absolute domain of **Lord Varuna** (the deity of the oceans).

[THE GEOGRAPHIC RECLAMATION]
Sahyadri Mountains (The Launchpad)
Lord Parashuram Shoots Divine Arrow
Arabian Sea Recedes 720 Kilometers
Creation of Saptakonkana (Mumbai to Kerala)

The Command to Lord Varuna

Standing atop the highest cliffs of the Sahyadri range, Parashuram commanded the Ocean God to retreat to make way for a new, pristine land dedicated to peace, spiritual penance, and Vedic learning. When Varuna hesitated to yield his territory, the warrior-sage grew infuriated. He pulled the string of his celestial bow, the *Vijay Dhanush*, and shot a single, blinding arrow (some local texts state he swung his mighty *Parashu* axe) straight into the horizon.

Terrified by the cosmic heat of the weapon, Lord Varuna surrendered and retreated. The sea receded instantly, exposing a fertile, narrow shelf of land stretching **720 kilometers** from South Gujarat, down through Maharashtra and Goa, all the way to Kerala. This newly reclaimed territory became known as **Saptakonkana** or the *Parashurama Kshetra*.

Choosing Mahendragiri Peak

As the sea pulled back, Lord Parashuram designated a majestic, wind-swept peak near the Vashishti river valley as his permanent headquarters. He named this hill **Mahendragiri** (situated in modern-day Parshuram village, Chiplun). Local oral traditions maintain a beautiful, enduring faith:

It is believed that Lord Parashuram, being a Chiranjeevi (immortal), leaves his seat at Chiplun every morning at sunrise to travel to the high Himalayas to perform his deep universal penance (Tapasya), and returns to this very temple complex at sunset to rest.

2. The Ancient Ashwamedha Yajna and the Migration of the Sages

While the geographical creation of the land is a matter of Puranic marvel, the social and cultural vivification of Chiplun is rooted in a massive, historic ritual framework. The land reclaimed from the sea was initially a silent landscape of red soil, basalt rock, and salt. To purify this new terrain and establish it as a hub of civilization, Lord Parashuram decided to perform the ultimate Vedic ritual: the **Ashwamedha Yajna** (Horse Sacrifice ritual for cosmic order and sovereignty).

The Need for Vedic Seers

A ritual of such immense spiritual magnitude required highly advanced, pure-hearted Vedic scholars who were masters of the ancient sacrificial utterances (*Mantras*). However, because the land was completely brand new, no Brahmin communities resided within the Konkan borders. Furthermore, the established sages of inland India were hesitant to cross the steep, unpredictable passes of the Sahyadri mountains.

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THE SEA ROUTE MIGRATION OF SAGES

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Source Region: Latipad / South Gujarat (Vapi to Tapi region)

Transit Route: Arabian Sea / Coastal Maritime Voyage

Destination: Chiplun Valley (Via Vashishti River Inlet)

Lineages Brought: Rigvedi (Reciters of the Foundations)

Yajurvedi (Masters of the Ritual Altars)

Purpose: Conduction of the Sovereign Ashwamedha Yajna

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The Maritime Voyage from South Gujarat

To solve this crisis, Lord Parashuram looked northward to the coastal regions of South Gujarat—specifically the fertile regions running between the **Vapi and Tapi rivers** (historically documented as a major ancient center for scholarly clans).

Rather than forcing a grueling overland trek through dense, wild jungles, a strategic decision was made to bring these scholars **by sea**. Large, traditional maritime vessels were assembled, and a grand flotilla transported whole families of **Rigvedi** and **Yajurvedi** sages down the coastline of the Arabian Sea.

The ships sailed southward along the coast, turning inland into the wide mouth of the tidal **Vashishti River**, anchoring directly at the base of the Chiplun hills.

The Spiritual Settlement of Chiplun

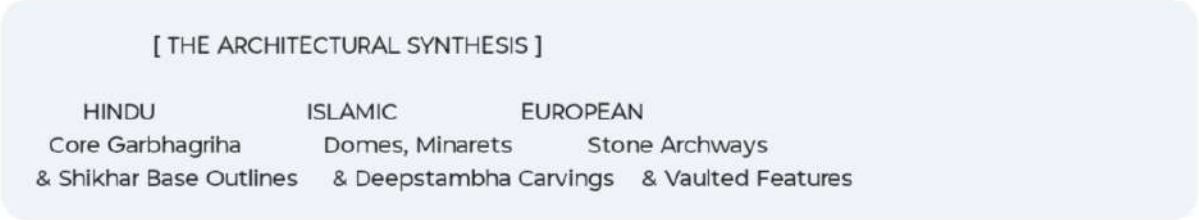
Upon their arrival, these sages systematically constructed the massive sacrificial altars (*Yajna Shalas*) required for the Ashwamedha ceremony.

- The **Rigvedi Sages** took charge of chanting the foundational hymns, invoking the cosmic deities to bless the newly reclaimed soil.
- The **Yajurvedi Sages** meticulously managed the precise measurements, geometry, and offerings of the fire altars.

The performance of this grand Yajna completely purified the saltwater-soaked atmosphere of the Konkan coast, transforming it into a highly spiritual, fertile zone. Pleased with their absolute devotion and flawless execution of the ritual, Lord Parashuram granted these families permanent settlements across the valleys of Chiplun and the wider Ratnagiri region. This historic maritime migration established Chiplun as one of the oldest uninterrupted centers of Vedic learning on the western coast of India.

3. The Architecture of Shree Kshetra Parshuram: A Unique Tri-Style Confluence

The structural history of the temple at Chiplun is as fascinating as its scriptural origins. Unlike typical North Indian or Dravidian temples, the main shrine of Shree Kshetra Parshuram is an architectural marvel that displays a rare fusion of three distinct cultural styles: **Hindu, Islamic (Mughal/Deccani), and European (Portuguese).**



Historical Context of Reconstruction

While the site itself dates back thousands of years to the Tretayuga, the physical structures standing today were largely rebuilt and expanded between the 16th and 18th centuries. The Konkan coast was a highly active maritime hub deeply influenced by the Adil Shahi Sultanate of Bijapur, Portuguese traders from Goa, and the rising Maratha Empire.

Around 1700 AD, a prominent spiritual figure and advisor to the Marathas, **Swami Brahmendra**, undertook a massive restoration project of the temple. To ensure the shrine could survive the political turbulences of that era and resist the elements, he employed local master builders who seamlessly blended the prominent structural techniques of their time.

The Tri-Style Design Elements:

1. **The Hindu Foundations:** The internal core of the temple (*Garbhagriha*) adheres strictly to traditional Hindu Silpa Shastra rules. The layout features an elegant *Sabhamandap* (assembly hall) supported by heavy stone pillars. The internal carvings depict scenes from the epics, retaining the ancient basalt rock framework of traditional Maratha temples.
2. **The Islamic (Sultanate) Influence:** As one approaches the temple from the outside, the striking white domes (*Gumbad*) and elegant minaret-like pillars instantly catch the eye. The influence of Deccani and Mughal architecture is highly visible in the smooth curves of the roof and the specific structure of the *Deepstambha* (lamp towers). These minaret-style towers feature intricate niches where hundreds of oil lamps are lit during festivals, creating a mesmerizing spectacle against the night sky.

3. **The European (Portuguese) Accents:** Due to the proximity of Portuguese territory in Goa and their naval presence on the Konkan coast, the builders incorporated European masonry styles. This is seen in the construction of the large, semi-circular stone archways (*Kamans*), the design of some peripheral windows, and the heavy structural plastering techniques used to weatherproof the stone walls against the torrential Konkan monsoons.

This architectural harmony makes the Chiplun temple a unique historical monument, showing how different cultural styles can converge beautifully to honor a timeless avatar.

4. The Core Sanctum: The Divine Triad of Kal, Kam, and Bhargavram

Inside the uniquely styled inner sanctum lies the true spiritual heart of the temple. Visitors who look closely at the main altar will see that Lord Parashuram is not worshipped alone; instead, the altar houses three distinct deities, collectively known to local devotees as the **Trideva of Konkan**.

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THE HOLY TRIAD OF THE SANCTUM

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Deity Name: Spiritual Representation: Cosmic Attribute:

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1. KAL Lord Shiva Time & Transformation

2. KAM Lord Brahma / Vishnu Desire & Creation

3. BHARGAVRAM Lord Parashuram Preservation & Dharma

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The Symbolism of the Trio

The three idols stand side-by-side in a beautifully adorned stone alcove, representing a unique localized configuration of the cosmic trimurti:

- **Kal (The Left Idol):** Representing Lord Shiva as the master of time (*Kaala*) and destruction. It anchors the temple's energetic connection to the Janakeshwar roots of Parashuram's father, Maharishi Jamadagni.
- **Kam (The Right Idol):** Representing the energy of creation and rightful desire (*Kama*). It represents the vibrant manifestation of the new land pulled from the sea, allowing life and Vedic civilization to flourish.
- **Bhargavram (The Center Idol):** The central, imposing figure is **Lord Parashuram** himself, beautifully adorned with his traditional ornaments. He stands majestically between the forces of creation and destruction, acting as the supreme preserver (*Bhargava Rama*) who establishes absolute justice on earth.

Devotees perform rituals by taking a sacred sequence of darshan, looking from Kal to Kam, and finally focusing their gaze on the central figure of Bhargavram, a practice said to bring balance to one's personal thoughts, mind, and soul.

5. Sacred Water Tanks: The Banganga and the Living Streams

Water plays an indispensable role in the spiritual ecosystem of Chiplun. Just as Janapav boasts its ancient Brahmakund, the temple complex at Mahendragiri hill is supported by a marvelous water structure known as the **Banganga Tank**.

The Legend of the Pierced Earth

When the Rigvedi and Yajurvedi sages settled on the hill to conduct the historic Ashwamedha Yajna under Lord Parashuram's guidance, they required vast amounts of pure, sweet water for daily bathing rituals, kitchen preparations, and holy fire offerings. However, being on top of a rocky basalt hill, accessing nearby river water was a grueling task.

Seeing the difficulty faced by the sages, Lord Parashuram pulled his celestial bow once again. He aimed at the earth and shot a powerful arrow (*Ban*) straight into the rocky terrain of the mountain. Instantly, a sweet, perennial underground spring burst forth from the rock, filling a large stone reservoir. Because the water stream was summoned by an arrow (*Ban*) to match the purity of the holy Ganges, it was named the **Banganga**.

Modern Spiritual Practice

To this day, the Banganga tank never runs dry, even during the harshest summer months before the arrival of the monsoon. The tank is surrounded by ancient stone steps (*Ghats*), and pilgrims coming to Chiplun consider it an absolute duty to sprinkle its cool, refreshing waters over their heads to purify themselves before entering the tri-style main shrine.

How do these sections sound, sir? We have successfully expanded on the historic architectural fusion, the detailed breakdown of the three main deities, and the legend of the Banganga Tank.

6. The Maratha Royal Patronage: Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj’s Historic Visit

The geopolitical importance of Shree Kshetra Parshuram reached its zenith during the rise of the Maratha Empire in the 17th century. Located strategically near the mountain passes connecting the Konkan coastline to the Deccan plateau, the Chiplun temple was not just a secluded place of worship, but a vital spiritual fort for the rulers of the land.

The Strategic and Spiritual Fortress

The great Maratha king, **Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj**, was a deeply devout ruler who held a profound respect for the warrior-sage tradition embodied by Lord Parashuram. During his intense campaigns to consolidate the Konkan region and establish *Hindavi Swarajya* (self-rule), Shivaji Maharaj recognized the immense cultural authority of the Chiplun shrine.

Historical documents and regional records note that prior to executing major military movements along the western coast or launching naval expeditions from nearby maritime forts, Shivaji Maharaj made a point to ascend Mahendragiri hill. He did this to offer his respects at the altar of the *Trideva* (Kal, Kam, and Bhargavram) and seek blessings for protection and victory.

The Structural Endowments

The association of the royal house of the Marathas with Chiplun extended across generations:

- **The Peshwa Contributions:** Following Shivaji Maharaj's era, the Peshwa Prime Ministers and their regional administrators (*Subhedars*) consistently granted land revenues and tax exemptions directly to the temple trust.
- **Swami Brahmendra's Vision:** As mentioned earlier, it was under the direct guidance of Swami Brahmendra—a highly revered spiritual advisor to the Maratha royalty—that the temple was entirely rebuilt into the sturdy, tri-style stone monument we see today. The royal treasury funded the cutting of the tough basalt rock and the installation of the grand stone archways to ensure the complex could withstand both enemy artillery and weather elements.

7. The Vibrant Akshaya Tritiya Utsav: A Festival of Cosmic Power

While daily rituals are performed with great discipline at Chiplun, the temple truly comes alive during its annual flagship festival: **The Akshaya Tritiya Utsav**.

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THE FESTIVAL CALENDAR AT CHIPLUN

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Core Festival: Akshaya Tritiya (Vaishakha Shukla Tritiya)

Spiritual Focus: Celebration of Lord Parashuram's Incarnation

Key Rituals: Maha Abhishek, Pallakhi (Palanquin) Procession,

Chanting of the Rigveda and Yajurvedi Hymns

Peak Gathering: Tens of thousands of Konkani & Goan pilgrims

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The Homecoming of the Avatar

As established in our previous chapter on Janapav, Akshaya Tritiya marks the exact moment Lord Parashuram manifested on earth. At Chiplun, this day is celebrated not just as a birthday, but as a grand celebration of the creation of the Konkan coast itself.

The entire Mahendragiri hill is illuminated with thousands of traditional oil lamps placed within the niches of the minaret-style *Deepstambhas*. The air resonates with the complex, rhythmic chanting of the **Rigveda** and **Yajurvedi** texts, performed by the descendants of the very sages who were brought by sea from South Gujarat millennia ago—preserving an unbroken oral tradition.

The Palanquin Procession (Pallakhi)

The emotional highlight of the festival is the **Pallakhi Utsav**. A beautifully carved silver idol of Lord Parashuram is placed inside a grand palanquin decorated with local marigold flowers, mango leaves, and traditional fabrics.

Devotees from all over Maharashtra, Goa, and Karnataka carry the palanquin on their shoulders, dancing and chanting *"Bhargavram Maharaj ki Jai!"* across the temple courtyard. It is a deeply emotional sight where the fierce, axe-wielding warrior avatar is treated with the gentle love, care, and devotion given to a beloved king returning home to his people.

8. Epilogue: The Guardian of the Western Horizon

In drawing our study of Shree Kshetra Parshuram to a close, we find that Chiplun stands as the perfect geographical and theological counterpart to Janapav Kuti.

If Janapav represents the internal, meditative *Brahma-Tejas* where the avatar's powers were forged, then Chiplun represents the expansive, protective *Kshatra-Virya* where those powers were deployed to reshape the physical earth and establish a thriving society. From the historic sea voyage of the Gujarat sages to the architectural harmony of its unique domes and the enduring waters of the Banganga, this holy hill reminds us that true strength is meant to build, purify, and protect.

Bibliography & Suggested References for Chiplun

1. **The Sahyadri Khanda (of the Skanda Purana):** The primary scriptural source detailing the *Parashurama Kshetra*, the shooting of the divine arrow, and the boundaries of the Saptakonkana.
2. **The Mahikavati Bakhar / Maratha Chronicles:** Historical texts providing insights into the migration of Vedic scholar clans across the coastal corridors of Western India.
3. **Maratha Architecture and History (Vol. II):** For academic details regarding Swami Brahmendra's 18th-century reconstruction projects and the unique tri-style design elements of the Ratnagiri temples.
4. **District Gazetteer of Bombay Presidency (Ratnagiri District, 1880):** For official historical accounts of Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj's movements and royal grants assigned to the Parshuram village temple trust.

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Ref: GrokAI

Sri Parashuram temple, Chiplun, Maharashtra

****Location****

Sri Parashuram Temple (also known as Shree Kshetra Parshuram or Parshuram Devasthan) is located in Parshuram village, near Chiplun in Ratnagiri district, Maharashtra, India. It sits on a hillock (Mahendragiri peak) at a height of over 1,000 feet above sea level, on the banks of the Vashishti River (or near Bandganga Lake). It is about 7-12.5 km from Chiplun town.

******How to Get There******

- **By Road**: Chiplun lies on the Mumbai-Goa National Highway (NH-66). The temple is 7-12.5 km from Chiplun bus stand. Take a local bus, auto-rickshaw, or taxi.

- **By Train**: Nearest railway station is Chiplun (on Konkan Railway), about 7 km away. Frequent trains connect to Mumbai, Pune, Goa, Mangalore, etc.

- **By Air**: Nearest airport is Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport), ~245-250 km away. From there, take a bus or taxi to Chiplun.

- Local transport from Chiplun: Rickshaws, taxis, or private vehicles.

****Speciality of This Temple****

It is one of the prominent temples dedicated to Lord Parashuram in the Konkan region, considered the presiding deity of Konkan (Parashuram Bhumi). The temple is believed to be his residence. Unique features include Parashuram's bed and paduka (footwear) inside the sanctum, and the legend that he leaves for the Himalayas at sunrise for penance and returns at sunset. The site features Bandganga Lake created by his arrows. It blends Hindu and Muslim architectural influences and attracts devotees for its spiritual and scenic value.

****History and Legends****

- ****Legend****: Parashuram, the sixth avatar of Vishnu and son of Jamadagni and Renuka, reclaimed the Konkan land by shooting an arrow into the sea after donating the earth to Sage Kashyapa. He chose this spot (Mahendragiri) as his abode.

- ****History****: The temple was built around the early 18th century (circa 1700) with initiative from Swami Paramhans Brahmendra (guru to Maratha leaders like Kanhoji Angre, Peshwas, and Chhatrapati Shahu). Funding came from Siddi Rasul Yakut Khan, who also granted villages for maintenance. It was later damaged and rebuilt. Some references mention older origins (11th century Chalukyan or 700+ years old). The temple is managed by Shree Dev Bhargavram Devasthan Trust.

Architecture

The temple showcases a blend of Hindu and Muslim architectural styles. It is surrounded by stone walls with steps leading from the ghat. The main sanctum houses three idols: Kal, Kam, and Parashuram (brought by Brahmendra Swami). There is a Deepmahal (lamp tower) and a separate temple of Goddess Renuka behind the main temple. The complex includes a lodge for pilgrims.

Main Deity and Subdeities

- **Main Deity**: Lord Parashuram (with his bed and paduka).

- **Subdeities**: Goddess Renuka (in a separate temple behind), and idols of Kal and Kam in the main sanctum.

Daily Rituals and Poojas and Their Charges

Specific current charges are not widely listed online (they may vary; contact the trust for latest info). Darshan is generally free. Common rituals include daily aarti, abhishekam, and basic poojas. The temple is open from approximately 6 AM to 8 PM.

Special Poojas and Their Charges

Not detailed publicly in searches. Special poojas (e.g., during festivals) are arranged through the trust. Devotees can inquire on-site or via contact for personalized rituals like abhishekam or offerings.

Festivals Celebrated

Major festivals include:

- **Akshaya Tritiya** (Parashuram Jayanti – highly crowded, special decorations and rituals).

- **Maha Shivratri**.

- **Ram Navami**.

Other events may include Parshuram-related celebrations.

Facilities Available for Devotees (Accommodation)

- **Dharamshala/Bhakt Niwas**: Parshuram Devasthan offers two-bed AC/non-AC rooms and dormitory accommodation.

- Basic pilgrim lodging is available within the complex.

- Nearby resorts/hotels in Chiplun for better facilities (e.g., River View Resort).

Do's and Don'ts

- **Do**: Dress modestly (cover shoulders and knees; traditional attire preferred). Maintain silence and cleanliness. Follow temple etiquette.

- **Don't**: Wear revealing clothes, carry non-vegetarian items or alcohol, or disturb rituals. Non-Hindus may have restricted sanctum access.

Nearby Temples :- Renuka Devi Temple (within the complex).

- Other Parashuram temples in Konkan (e.g., Guhagar, Pali, Kudal).

- Anjarle Ganapati Temple, Vyadeshwar Temple.

Nearby Hotels

Options in/around Chiplun include River View Resort (near the temple), Surve Natures Resort, and various budget hotels starting from ~₹800-900. Search platforms like MakeMyTrip or local inquiries for current availability.

Nearby Tourist Spots

- Vashishti River views, Gowalkot Fort, Anjarle Beach, Murud-Dapoli Beach, Pandav Caves, Harihareshwar. Chiplun offers scenic Konkan landscapes, hills, and backwaters.

Donation Info with Contact Phone Number

The temple is managed by **Shree Dev Bhargavram Devasthan Trust** / Sansthan Shri Bhargavram Parshuram, Parshuram, Chiplun, Maharashtra - 415605.

Donations support maintenance and can be made on-site or via trust.

Contacts (older references; verify current): - **General**: Check with the trust office.

- One reference: 09423038801 or priest contacts like 09850069887.

For latest, visit the temple or search official trust details.

Any Other Info :- **Entry is free**. Best time to visit: November to February (pleasant weather) or during festivals/monsoon for greenery.

- The area is peaceful and scenic, ideal for a spiritual day trip combined with Konkan sightseeing.

- Respect local customs as it is a significant pilgrimage site in the region.

For the most accurate and up-to-date details (especially pooja charges and contacts), it is best to call the trust directly or visit their office.

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Ref: **ClaudeAI**

SHREE KSHETRA PARASHURAM TEMPLE, CHIPLUN

LOCATION

The temple is situated at Parshuram Village, near the town of Chiplun, in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra. It is about 7 km from Chiplun Bus Station. (Trawell) It lies about 4 kilometres before Chiplun town on the Mumbai–Goa National Highway (NH-66), on the western coast of Konkan. (Hindu Blog) The temple is situated at a height of approximately 150 metres above sea level. (Gautam Khetwal)
Full Address: Sansthan Shri Bhargavram, Parshuram, At Post Taluka, Dhamandevi Mohalla, Chiplun, Maharashtra – 415605.

HOW TO GET THERE

By Road:
Chiplun is well-served by bus routes connecting it to Mumbai, Pune, Satara, Raigad, Mahabaleshwar, and Kolhapur. To reach the temple, one can take a public bus or hire a cab or auto-rickshaw from Chiplun. (Trawell)
By Train:
The nearest railway station is Chiplun, on the Konkan Railway line, approximately 7 km from the temple. (Poojn.in) Chiplun is well connected to Mumbai, Pune, Goa, and Mangalore via Konkan Railway.
By Air:
You would need to fly to Ratnagiri Airport, a domestic airport with daily flights from Mumbai and Pune. After reaching Ratnagiri, you can hire a taxi or board a bus to Chiplun. (TripXL) Ratnagiri Airport is about 98 km from the temple.

SPECIALITY OF THIS TEMPLE

Since Parashuram created the Konkan land, he is considered the presiding deity of the entire Konkan region. (Trawell) Chiplun Parashuram (also called Bhargavaram) is an important deity of the Konkanastha Brahmins. (Hindu Blog)
It is believed that at sunrise, Lord Parshuram leaves for the Himalayas to perform penance and returns to the temple at sunset. (Apni Sanskriti) This belief makes every visit deeply significant for devotees.
The site encompasses the sacred Banganga Lake, believed to have been formed by Parshuram's arrows, and includes Parshuram's bed and Paduka (footprints) kept inside the main sanctum. (Grokipedia) The temple has a JustDial rating of 4.7/5 from over 2,500 reviews, reflecting its immense devotee satisfaction.

HISTORY AND LEGENDS

Foundation & Construction:

The temple was established through the efforts of Swami Paramhans Brahmendra, who served as the Guru to notable figures such as Siddi Yakutkhan of Janjira, Kanhoji Angre of Kolaba, the Peshwa of Pune, Chatrapati Sahu Maharaj, and Tararani of Kolhapur. In 1700, Siddi Rasul Yakut Khan provided financial support for the construction of the Parshuram Temple. (Trawell)
Siddi Rasul Yakut Khan gave the Pedhe and Ambdas villages to Swamiji to meet the daily expenses of the temple. Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj gave five nearby villages, where Swamiji built three temples, a Deep Mahal (a tall stone structure to light oil lamps), and a lodge for pilgrims. (Apni Sanskriti)

Ancient Origins:

Shri Kshetra Parashuram Chiplun was discovered by a Kunbi family named Pankars around six hundred years ago. Parshuram himself declared this spot as Mahendra Mountain and decided to reside here permanently. (Hindu Blog)

The Legend of Konkan Creation:

Parashurama had twenty-one battles to rid the earth of brutal Kshatriya kings who had abandoned the principles of dharma. He later donated the entire earth to Maharshi Kashyap, and thus could no longer reside on it. Hence, Parshuram shot an arrow into the Arabian Sea to push it back and reclaim the land of Konkan. He chose the Mahendragiri peak as his permanent abode — this is the very spot where the temple stands. (Apni Sanskriti)
An Ashwamedha Yajna was performed at Chiplun. The city of Chiplun was established as a sacrificial village for this yajna. Rigvedi and Yajurvedi sages were brought by sea from South Gujarat, who later became known as Chitpavans.

ARCHITECTURE

The temple features a distinctive architecture blending Hindu, Muslim, and European (Portuguese) influences. It is a fortified complex with stone walls. (Grokipedia)
The steps from the Ghat lead up to the temple premises. The main temple is surrounded by stone walls. (Trawell)

There are mainly three temples and one water tank. Also present are old relics and a water kund with steps cut into old rocks. (Gautam Khetwal)

The temple complex includes a Deep Mahal (tower of lamps), a Bangana/Banganga Tank, and multiple sub-shrines within a spacious, well-maintained campus.

MAIN DEITY AND SUB-DEITIES

Main Deity:

Three murtis are worshipped in the main sanctum sanctorum — Kal, Parashuram, and Kam. They represent Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesh (the Hindu Trinity). (Hindu Blog) These three idols were brought here 300 years ago by Brahmendra Swami. (Trawell)
The sanctum also houses Parshuram's bed and his Paduka (sacred footwear). (Grokipedia)

Sub-Deities / Other Shrines in the Complex:

The temple complex has temples dedicated to Ganga, Renuka (mother of Parshuram), and Ganesha. (Hindu Blog) The complex also has two Shivalays (Shiva temples), a Swamiji shrine (of Brahmendra Swami), and a temple tank that houses a sacred turtle. (wanderlog) There is also a Hanuman murti in the temple, consecrated by Samarth Ramdas. (Hindu Blog)

💡 **Visitor tip**: It is traditionally recommended to first visit the Ganpati temple before proceeding for the main darshan.

DAILY RITUALS AND POOJAS

Temple timings are 8:00 AM to 8:00 PM. (TripXL)

There are two Aartis conducted daily — one in the morning and one in the evening — which devotees can attend. (TripXL)
Devotees partake in rituals like Abhishekam (ritual bathing of the deity) and offer prayers seeking blessings. (Poojn.in) The temple also conducts Shraddha rituals for ancestors, which is an important practice here.
During the month of January, the Rig Veda is recited in the temple and concluded with 10,000 mantras and a grand Havan. (WordPress)
⚠️ Specific pooja charges are not publicly listed online. It is strongly recommended to contact the temple trust directly for current pooja charges and schedules.

Temple Trust Contact: Shree Dev Bhargavram Devasthan Trust, Parshuram, Chiplun – 415605, Maharashtra.
(For exact phone numbers, please contact Chiplun local directory or visit the JustDial listing for Parshuram Devasthan.)

SPECIAL POOJAS

The temple conducts special rituals including Rudrabhishek, Sahasranama Archana, Mahapooja on festival days, and Pitru Shraddha (ancestral rites). Detailed tariff for special poojas is best confirmed directly with the trust, as charges are subject to revision.

FESTIVALS CELEBRATED

The main festivals celebrated at the temple are Akshaya Tritiya, Ram Navami, and Maha Shivratri. During festival days, free food is offered to all devotees by the temple management. (HinduPad)
During the Akshaya Tritiya festival (celebrated as Parshuram Jayanti), the temple is adorned with vibrant flowers and lights, and special rituals are performed, significantly enhancing the spiritual experience. (Trawell)
Other festivals include Brahmashtami, Navratri, Vasant Panchami, and regional fairs and melas. (Yatradham)
The annual festival starts from Baishakh Pratipada and is celebrated with great joy until Ashtami. (WordPress) Thousands of devotees gather during these occasions.

FACILITIES FOR DEVOTEES

Accommodation:
Parshuram Devasthan offers two-bed AC and non-AC rooms as well as dormitory accommodation. It provides food and parking facilities. All rooms come with attached restrooms and clean drinking water. (YatraDham)

Other Facilities:

- Free food (Prasadam/Mahaprasad) is offered on festival days
- Parking is available within the temple premises
- The temple premises are wheelchair accessible (Wheel Chair Accessible Entrance and Exit). (Justdial)
- Clean drinking water is available
- Well-maintained toilets and bathing facilities

DO'S AND DON'TS

Do's:

- Men are encouraged to wear a dhoti or pajama paired with an upper garment, or formal trousers and shirts. Women may opt for a saree, half saree, or churidars. (Trawell)
- Remove footwear before entering the temple
- Visit the Ganesha temple first before the main sanctum
- Carry a valid government ID proof if staying in the Devasthan rooms
- Attend the morning and evening Aarti for a complete spiritual experience
- Take a dip or wash hands at the Banganga Tank before darshan

Don'ts:

- Refrain from wearing contemporary attire such as mini-skirts, shorts, and sleeveless tops on the temple grounds. (Trawell)
- Do not carry non-vegetarian food or alcohol into the temple premises
- Do not use mobile phones loudly or take disruptive photos during rituals
- Do not litter in the temple complex

NEARBY TEMPLES

Other temples in the Chiplun area include Shree Dev Gandhareshwar Temple and Gramadev Juna Kalbhairav Mandir. (Yatradham)
Other nearby temples include:

- Renuka Mata Temple (within the same complex)
- Velneshwar Temple (~50 km)
- Guhagar Vyadeshwar Temple (~49 km)
- Anjarle Ganapati Temple (nearby Konkan coast)

NEARBY HOTELS

Hotel Reemz is located on NH-66, near Valope Village, Chiplun, and offers free WiFi, free buffet breakfast, and free parking. (travelocity)

Other options near the temple include:

- Parshuram Devasthan's own guest rooms (most convenient, right at the temple)
- Hotel Landmark, Chiplun (in Chiplun town)
- Various resorts along the Vashishti River and near Parshuram Kshetra (Lote area)

NEARBY TOURIST SPOTS

Nearby attractions include Anjarle Beach, Anjarle Ganapati Temple, Gowalkot Fort, Murud-Dapoli Beach, Pandav Caves, Harihareshwar, and Kolhapur. (Trawell)

Additional spots:

- Sawatsada Waterfall – the main monsoon attraction in the Chiplun region, located 4 km away. (Trawell)
- Vashishti River – scenic riverfront near Chiplun
- Chiplun Crocodile Sanctuary – a unique and popular attraction in Chiplun town

DONATION INFO

The temple is managed by the Shree Dev Bhargavram Devasthan Trust. Donations are accepted at the temple counter in cash. Online donation facilities may be available via the trust's website.

Temple Address for Donations/Contact:

Sansthan Shri Bhargavram Parshuram,
At Post Taluka, Parshuram, Chiplun – 415605, Ratnagiri District, Maharashtra.

📞 For current contact numbers, pooja booking, and room reservations, please check the official JustDial listing for Parshuram Devasthan, Chiplun or visit yatradham.org. The trust does not publish a direct public phone number widely online, so local inquiry upon arrival is also common.

OTHER USEFUL INFO

- Entry Fee: None. The temple is free to enter. (TripXL)
- Best Time to Visit: The winter months (October to March) offer pleasant temperatures. The monsoon season (June to September) brings lush greenery but potential travel disruptions. (Poojn.in)
- The temple is open 7 days a week, including public holidays.
- Lord Parashurama is considered an immortal — a Chiranjivi — and is believed to still perform penance in the Himalayas, bestowing blessings and prosperity on his devotees. (HinduPad)
- The Konkan Railway offers scenic and convenient access — the train journey from Mumbai to Chiplun itself is a memorable experience through tunnels and ghats.

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Ref: trawell.in

Parashuram mandir, Chiplun…Timings, Festivals, History …etc

About Parshuram Temple

At a distance of 7 Km from Chiplun Bus Station, Parshuram Temple is an ancient Hindu temple situated at Parshuram village near the town of Chiplun in the Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra, India. Parshuram Temple is dedicated to Lord Parshuram, the sixth avatar of Lord Vishnu. Also known as Shree Kshetra Parshuram, it is one of the popular places of pilgrimage in the Konkan region, and among the must include places in Chiplun pilgrimage packages. Since Parashuram created Konkan land, he is considered the presiding deity of the Konkan region.

History of Parshuram Temple

The temple was established through the efforts of Swami Paramhans Brahmendra, who served as the Guru to notable figures such as Siddi Yakutkhan of Janjira, Kanhoji Angre of Kolaba, the Peshwa of Pune, Chatrapati Sahu Maharaj, and Tararani of Kolhapur. In 1700, Siddi Rasul Yakut Khan provided financial support for the construction of the Parshuram Temple. He also granted the villages of Pedhe and Ambdas as Inam (reward) to Swamiji to cover the temple's daily expenses. Additionally, Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj awarded five nearby villages as Inam. He was responsible for the construction of three temples, a Deepmahal (a tall stone structure for lighting oil lamps as offerings to God), and a lodge for pilgrims at Parshuram. Kanhoji Angre contributed by granting Inam for the villages of Mahalunge, Dorle, Kalambuse, Nayari, Virmade, Anewadi, and Dhawdashi. In 1726, Siddhi destroyed the temples, falsely accusing Swamiji of giving their elephant to Kanhoji Angre. In reality, the elephant had been seized by Angre's men while en route from Savanur to Gowalkot. Angered, the Swami reclaimed the elephant from Siddhi Saat but later recognized his error and proceeded to rebuild the destroyed temples.

Mythology of Parshuram Temple

Shrikshetra Parshuram is regarded as the sacred residence of Lord Parashuram. He triumphed over the proud Sahasrarjuna, who had killed his father, Maharshi Jamadagni, along with numerous powerful kings who supported him on the battlefield, ultimately laying down his weapons. Parshuram dedicated the land he conquered to Kashyap Muni, intending for it to be governed by wise and cultured leaders. Since it was inappropriate for him to inhabit the land he had donated, Parshuram shot an arrow into the Arabian Sea, causing the sea to recede and allowing him to reclaim the Konkan region, stretching from Gujarat to Kerala. He chose the Mahendragiri peak, situated in a village also named Parshuram, as his permanent abode, where the temple now stands. It is believed that Lord Parshuram departs for the Himalayas at dawn to perform penance and returns to the temple at dusk. The temple is overseen by the Shree Dev Bhargavram Devasthan Trust.

Architecture of Parshuram Temple

The temple has a splendid architectural beauty, which incorporates both the Hindu and Muslim styles of architecture. The steps from the Ghat lead to the temple premises. The main temple is surrounded by stone walls. The main sanctum has three elaborate idols namely Kal, Kam, and Parshuram. These three idols were brought here 300 years ago by

Brahmendra Swami. Shri Parshuram's bed has been kept inside the temple and his traditional footwear 'Paduka' is known to be kept on his bed. There is also a temple of Goddess Renuka behind the Parashuram Temple. The legend goes that the Bandganga Lake at this site was created after Parashuram shot five arrows into the land.

Festivals of Parshuram Temple

The Parshuram Temple located in Chiplun hosts several festivals, including Akshaya Tritiya, Ram Navami, Maha Shivratri, and Parshuram Jayanti. During the Akshaya Tritiya festival, the temple draws a significant number of visitors, as it is adorned with vibrant flowers and lights. Special rituals are performed at the temple during this time, enhancing both the allure and the spiritual experience for attendees.

Dress Code & Other Restrictions of Parshuram Temple

While Parshuram Temple in Chiplun doesn't have a strict dress code, it is recommended to adhere to modest clothing that covers your upper arms and legs as a sign of respect. Men are encouraged to wear a dhoti or pajama paired with an upper garment, as well as formal trousers and shirts. Women may opt for a saree, half saree, or chudidhars. It is advisable to refrain from wearing contemporary attire such as mini-skirts, shorts, and sleeveless tops while on the temple grounds.

Non-Hindus are welcome to explore the temple complex and appreciate its architectural beauty; however, access to the sanctum sanctorum may be restricted.

Parshuram Temple Timings

Monday: 6 AM - 8 PM
Tuesday: 6 AM - 8 PM
Wednesday: 6 AM - 8 PM
Thursday: 6 AM - 8 PM
Friday: 6 AM - 8 PM
Saturday: 6 AM - 8 PM
Sunday: 6 AM - 8 PM

Parshuram Temple Entry Fee

Entry is Free

Best Time to Visit Parshuram Temple

The optimal period to visit the Parshuram Temple in Chiplun is during the winter months, particularly from November to February, when the weather is pleasant and conducive for sightseeing. The temple attracts a significant number of visitors during the Akshaya Tritiya festival, usually held in April. Furthermore, the monsoon season also presents an excellent opportunity to visit, as both the temple and the surrounding area of Chiplun become even more captivating and picturesque. In contrast, the summer months in Chiplun are characterized by heat and humidity.

How to Reach Parshuram Temple

Mumbai Airport serves as the closest airport, located approximately 245 kilometers from Chiplun. Chiplun Railway Station offers extensive train connections to various cities, including Mumbai, Madgaon, Pune, Goa, Patna, Trivandrum, Delhi, Mangalore, Tirunelveli, Bikaner, Bhavnagar, Amritsar, Dehradun, Chandigarh, Kochuveli, Ratnagiri, Porbandar, Ajmer, Coimbatore, and Gandhidham. Additionally, Chiplun is well-served by bus routes connecting it to Mumbai, Pune, Satara, Raigad, Mahabaleshwar, and Kolhapur. To reach Parshuram Temple, one can either take a public bus or hire a cab or auto-rickshaw from Chiplun.

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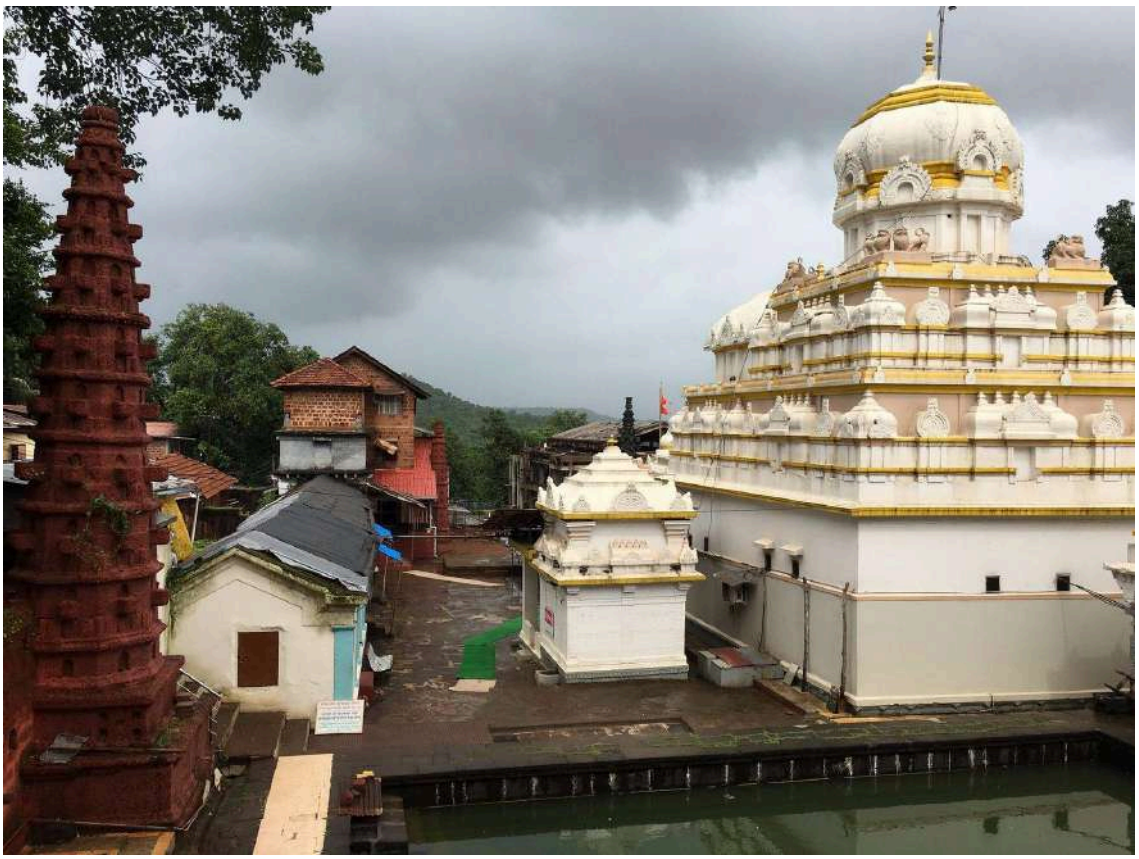
Photos



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Videos

Parashuram temple, Chiplun (8 min):

https://youtu.be/bBmhn0QX5gU?si=Vv4x4hetz-khzi3c

Parashuram temple, Chiplun (13 min):

https://youtu.be/hP7G3xDJ9Is?si=9I-SH_68_kmbXooq

Parashuram mandir, Chiplun (8 min):

https://youtu.be/_qhKQBciwuM?si=yZthbLEKs835ouwZ

1600years old Parashuram temple, Chiplun …History and Mystery (8 min):

https://youtu.be/Rg882T5mths?si=oYj0KdocmjQbKr8V

Parashuram temple, Chiplun (3 min):

https://youtu.be/vyhHcGTrM0o?si=JyEZPR_VGzmfTGa-

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Note: At the end of this ebook, two pages are included (see below), giving (I) Author info, and (ii) a master link and QR code to download all my Technical (viz. Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering) ebooks plus Spiritual ebooks, stored in archive.org.

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About the Author

Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar is a Mechanical Engineer with specialization in Cryogenics. He obtained his B. E. In Mechanical Engineering from Karnataka Regional Engg College, (Now NITK), Surathkal, India and M.Sc. in Cryogenics from the University of Southampton, U.K., and Ph.D. from the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore.

He has worked in prestigious organizations such as BARC, Bombay and Centre for Advanced Technology (CAT), Indore,as Head of Cryogenics Dept and contributed to the design of cryogenic systems, including the Thermovac chamber for ISRO, Bangalore.

He was also a visiting fellow at Superconducting Super Collider Project, at Texas, USA.

He has also served as Professor, Head of Department, and Principal in reputed engineering institutions.

Dr. Thirumaleshwar has authored a large number of FREE ebooks on Engineering subjects such as Thermodynamics, Heat Transfer, and Cryogenic Engineering, which are useful for students and teachers.

Driven by a deep interest in India's spiritual heritage, he has also authored many FREE ebooks on Temples, Saints, Gurus, and Vedic topics, with the aim of preserving and spreading this knowledge to future generations.

All his ebooks are available for free download at Archive.org.

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Dr. M. Thirumaleshwar
June 5, 2026

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